QUICK WORK BY GENERAL GRANT.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., 3 April 28, 1865—3 o'clock p. m. 3

Major-Gen. Dox: A disputch from Gen Grant, dated at Raleigh, 10 p. m., April 26, just re ceived by this Department, states that "Johnston and rendered the forces in his command, embracing all fro here to Chattahoochie, to Gen, Sherman on the basi agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army o

FIRM M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Washington.

Northern Virginia."

Frecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribone WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28, 1865. The particulars and details of the surrende of Johnston's army have not yet been received here but it is supposed to be on terms identical with those

favorable to the Rebels. It is anthoritatively stated that Gen. Grant has lost no part of his confidence in Gen. Sherman. He volus secred to go to him, as he knew him to be essentially fighting man, not a negotiator, politician or statesma

extended to Gen. Lee. It is certain they are no more

Associated Press Disputch.

YOUTERSS MONROE, April 27. A steamer arrived here this morning from

Morehend City, bringing advices from Newbern, tha Gen. Grant has effectually put an end to the armi tice agreed upon between Gen. Sherman and Gen

Gen. Grant had given Gen. Johnston up to six o'clor. yesterday (Wednesday) morning to sarrender his army The conditions are unknown. Gen. Grant announced after that hour hostilities

would at once be resumed. To this Gen. Johnston is said to have replied, that Jefferson Davis and the lending General officers of the Confederacy were pardoned and permission given to leave the country, he would be authorized to accept the

On the March to Raleigh.

terms proposed

TUESDAY, April 12, 1803 The army marching on different reads moved out to-day-the central column starting in the afternoon - the Twentieth Army Corps, Gen. Slocum, leading the advance, and the Twenty-third Army Corps. Gen. Cex, fellowing. Gen. Schofield and staff accompany this command, traveling in advance and directing t general movements as to reads, camps, &c. The Four teenth and Fifteenth Corps, Gen. Howard, have the teft, taking first the Pikeville Road, and then swinging round upon the read westward, following a line paralle with that of the Army of the Ohio. Gen. Terry will the Tenth Corps (part of Gen. Schofield's command pursues the road along the south side the Acuse, unt we unite near Smithfield.

The enemy have no doubt burned the bridge below Smithfield.

Johnston has kept well out of the way, his cavalry only appearing in our front and skirmishing oppasion ally with our advance. Ellpatrick's cavalry are hover ing on the left, and are fully capable of handling on force in their front.

The reads are swampy, and the Engineer Corps (Fit teenth New-York Engineers), Maj. Classon, have the hands full laying cordurous and bridging small stream They have scaraely had an hour's repose from the fo tiguing labor since the march began. And much ered is due to the officers and men for the prompt and work manlike manner in which they have fulfilled their in borious task.

A SEIRMISH.

Twentieth Corps, bavin the advance to-day, reached the plantation Alkinson. Here they were met by a body of Rebe cavalry, the fid South Carolina, under Col. Black, which had thrown up rails and temporary earthworks. They began skirmishing between 10 and 11 a. m. The Rebel held their position only half an hour, falling back to Mocassin and Receoon Creeks-nerrow strongs while have spread themselves over a wide space of level coun try, forming a kind of extended quagtaire, quite in passable except by the aid of cordurey roads. Beyone this swamp and two narrow bridges the Rebels tool shelter, and opened upon our advance about 1 p. m They used two pieces of artillery. One brigade of th First Division (Selbridge's) was sent into the awam; and skirmishing continued sharp for ten or lifteen to utes with heavy volleys, when a determined charg drove the enemy out, and the way was once more clear One soldier, an orderly belonging to the 132d New-York Volunteers, was killed. Our troops passed Mocassi and Eaccoon fords, and took up a position a mile be youd. This ended all serious opposition to our march The trains were delayed in crossing these low as awampy places, but the entire command passed the and encamped late in the evening, within an average distance of 18 miles of the capital.

NEWS OF LEE'S SURRENDER-IMMENSE ENTRUSTASM

OF THE TROOPS. WEDNESDAY, April 13.-The column had scarcel got straightened out on the road, Gen. Sax and staff riding in advance of the corps, when your correspond ent heard unusual cheering in front. In a few m ments the mystery of the cheering was explained Riding at a John Gilpin pace here came down the roa Lient. Ricks, correspondent of The Cincinnati Comm cial, and Capt. Clemons, C. S. of the Twenty thi Corps, with bats in hand, exclaiming, "Gen. Lee he correndered his whole army to Gen. Grant!" Th magic words flew upon the wings of the wind-and did the messengers of the joyful tidings upon the steeds, now joined by THE TERRINE man-jumpin ditches and dashing through underbrush and over fences, proclaiming the joyful news to the eager listener as we passed by. As if by one magnetic impulse. e along the whole line, those in the real estebing up the strain, even before they knew really

what the acclaim was all about. The troops made way as we flew by, with straine eves and outstretched hands, as if to catch the work as they were hurriedly uttered to the crowd. The flew up clouds of bats in the air, and one continue cheer rolled far away until the sound was scarcely and

ble coming back from the rear of the column. GEN. "JACK" TUENS A SUMMERSAULT.

Coming to Jack Casement's Brigade, the Genera esgerly bent forward and cried out to Ricke. "Fo God's sake what is it ?" "Lee has surrendered hi whole army to Grant," said the rider. Quick as though the little lithe man threw a flip flap, striking squar and upright upon his feet, exclaiming as he came down "Boys, let's all take a drink." Then leading off his self, another round of loud huzzas rose upon the air, and echoed far away among the silent pire forests and over the plants beyond.

New-York?



Edribune.

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CEN, COUCH READS THE ORDER TO THE TROOPS.

Shortly Gen. Couch came up the read uncovered

aving in his hand a paper which he held out to th

roops, and now again a tumult of appliance greeted th

semble their respective commands to bear Gen. Sher

an's order read. Col. Moore of the 25th Michigan

dled attention upon his silver bugle, and by the Gen

ral's request gave directions for massing the Secon

Division near the side of the road. It took about ha

an hour for each brigade to arrive and get into position

y column of regiments, massed as close together as

as possible to stand. Then, with his staff officers at e commanders of brigades around him, Col. Moor

conested silence, and he read aloud the following of

der:

Higgs. Military Division of Mississifft.
In the Field. Smithfield. N. C. April 12, 1805.
Special Field Orders, No. 54.—The General Commanding announces to the army that he has official notice from Gen. Grant that Gen. Lee surrendered thim his entire army on the 2th list. at Appointage Court-House, Va.

(A voice—"Glory to God.")
Glory be to God and to our Country, and all honor to our comrades in arms, toward whom we are marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on cir parand the great race is won, and our Government standing regenerated after its four long years of bloody war.

W. T. Sherman, Major-tien. Com.

L. M. Dayton, Adjt.

W. T. SBERMAN, Major-Gen. Com. The scene which followed beggars description. The

and of Strickland's brigade, standing near, struck up

The Star-Spangled Banner," but the tumult of vol

which rose upon the air for a time drowned the so

otes of the good old tune; a thousand hats flow up.

ach other, threw their knapsacks about, rolled on th

round, and manifested the most extravagent for whi

ng time with the music and cheers. Such escene it he

ever been my privilege to witness in a life time; it wa

well worth traveling a thousand miles to see. The

ame, or similar scenes, were enacted all along the lit

It was the first real, tangible glimmer of the near en-

ng of the long and bloody struggle, and evinced th

agerness of the whole troops to see its first close, an

parmitted to embrace the long absent and loved on

"The Star Spangled Banner" melted into "Yank

Doodle," and that late " Home, Sweet Bone," and th

roops resumed their muskets and their march with

obter hearts and more clastic steps than they had ex

The reads now began to improve and the country i

become hilly and dry, enabling the troops to mare

Coming to the crossing of the Neuse, two miles below

mithfield, we found the pontoon bridge already laid

longside the barnt and still smoldering rains of the

ridge-the Twentieth Corps having already passes

niles from Raleigh, with Ger. Terry still on the left,

and the other Corps at about equal distance from the

t early light, and the troops marched rapidly forward

all the different commands converging upon the mail

Early in the foremoon it became rumored along th

ad, that Gen. Sherman had met a deputation from

aleigh, tendezing the surrender of the city, and see

Shortly an order was published to the troops of th

Hoges, Mindle Dry, of the Mississippi, the Field, Garley's Shore, April 12 1865

Higgs, Middle liv. of the Mississiph.

In the Field, Galler's Stoner, April 12, 1855.

All officers and solders of the army are commande respect and protect the Governor of North Carolin at the officers and agents of the State government Mayor and citizens of Raiciph, provided to bostic tis committed against the officers and men of the my between this and that city.

W. T. Shelman, Maj. Gen. Comily.

It soon became known that Gen. Johnston had r

tired from Raleigh falling back toward Hillsborough

nd that no opposition would be made to our occupa

What promises Gen. Sherman made to the Peac

ally dwellings, and other evidences of thrift and

omfort. The land is high and rolling, and the city

dging from a distant glimpse of the capitol, whose

eme now appears in sight, between the foliage of the

trees, is situated upon higher land than any of the sur

The road gradually becomes blocked up with troop

and trains, now slowly filing along the road into the

ity. At a mile east of the town we pass long lines

earthworks, not formidable but well made, and exten-

ng in zig-zag lines across the road and fields to the let

un stands mounted upon the angle of the work on th

ill; but no other sign of hostillty is to be seen. The

anners of the different regiments now float gaily or

long the roads. We enter the city, silently, with a

culting demonstrations; only stepping to the tap of th

frum, the music of the Union-an army not of co

ors, but of friends. North Carolina is redeemed.

Raleigh-Its Institutions and People-Th

the False Leaders.

com Our Special Correspondent.

Newspapers - Population - Vance un

Raleigh is one of the finest towns which or

army has occupied during the war. Fortunately for the citizens of the place, it will be none the worse for

siling into our hands. Here the war and its desola

ons stop, and the State, as well as its Capital, will have

offered less than any other State which has been

traversed by the two contending armies. This cit

ontained, before the war, between four and fir

Legislature, it was a place of some grayety, and was re-

orted to by all classes of people having public busines

ad swelled the population to over 5,000. Being the

There were several fine schools, academies and sen

aries, male and female, and wealthy people resort

ere to educate their children. Even the University

hapel Hill was regarded as a kind of appendage t

he Capital. This Institution was formerly in a hig

tate of prosperity, having 400 to 500 students wit

rofessors and a faculty equal to any College in th

ountry. President Swain, once Governor of the State

a gentleman of fine attainments and possessed

arge influence-though not conspicuous except as the

ere; and the large number of fine residences and or-

amented grounds attest the luxury and comfort is

The State Lunatic Asylum and the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind were located here. The

oulldings are of the most ample description. Miss Dix

has the honor of first calling the attention of the State

to the need of an institution for the insane, and it was owing to her benevolent labors chiefly that the Legis-

sad of the University. For the number of the population

lation there was a good deal of wealth concentra

upital, it has been the seat of social, as well

tical influence.

which they lived.

ousand inhabitants. During the ressions of the

EALEIGH, N. C., April 14, 1865.

if covering the entire train approaches. A single

g terms for a cessation of the war in the State.

Twenty-third Army Corps, as follows:

The army of Gen. Schofield encamped about n

THURSDAY, April 13, 1805.-The murch was re-

perienced before since the first gun was fired at Samt-

four years ago.

with more ease and rapidity.

and to the Capital.

tion of the State Capital.

unding country.

The country now becomes more

he air as if by a common impulse; men and office

The brigade commanders were ordered

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

are of this unfortunate class. The building is ver chanical departments, such as a printing-off room factory, &c., by which the inmates are qualifio provide for themselves. The educational depart on of fine abilities and great energy, whose manage nent has been very successful. The general plan he model institution at Hartford is followed.

The capitol was completed about 1835-36, and by the finest building in the State, and by many is enter of the city, upon the highest point within the rounds are shaded by forest only. It stands like the b of a wheel at the center or radiating point of th ar principal streets running east and west, north outh. Favetteville-st, is the principal b principal stores. It is, like the other chief streets, v It is a remarkable fact that North Carolina has never ation-the African M. E. Church, with a white pr or, who is very liberally supported. Beside this, Methodist have large congregations, with goo As a whole, the influen isters has not been on the side of peace-ar he M. E. Church, who have been CI do not youch istor, the Hev. Dr. Skinner, who gold off about it egroes and left for Europe about a year ago, was it

intely Secession There is a small Catholic congregation, here, with a egular priest but holding occusional services.

THE PAPERS. There are four leading newspapers in Rabig

ecount of their defiance of the Davis tyranny. Mr Holden of The Standard was pence candidate for Got sout 15,000 votes-about one-fifth of the vote cast. H was defeated by corruption and fraud of the nd, and by the terrorism inaugurated by the cor ined rascality of Vance, backed up by Davis. Th

avonet carried the election. The Confederate and The Conserrative were joint stoo cerns, gotten up by Davis and Vance, and devote ntirely to their service. The editors both fled upon th epproach of the Union army. Col. D. R. McRae litor of The Confederate, which was devoted entirel the cause of the Robellion, was defeated for Congre the Newbern District in 1863 by Dr. J. T. Leach he strongest Peace or Union man in the Confederat longress. Dr. Leach run a un uncompromising Pea er were known beyond the limits of the county which they were published, suddenly found themselve amons as the organ of some rich men's sons wh adopted the editorial profession, and drew to then Committee are not known, but may be guessed at from eadily sold at fabulous prices, even \$25,000 to \$30,000,

> tors and attaches from service in the army. I have not yet observed any particular evidence of Inion sentiment or feeling among the citizens here hough I am told that it door exist. The people, to reat extent, keep within doors and peep furtive grough the blinds at the swarming Yankees in the treets. The explanation of this probably is, that upon e advent of Gen. Kilpatrick, when the Rebel caval were just retiring from the city, and everything was ontusion and panic, that General, addressing the p le who thronged around him for protection, said:

Confederate currency-reason: it exempted th

You had better go to your homes and remain up affairs get quiet."

They followed his advice, but probably have not y earned that the "quiet" has come. As soon as known that Gen, Johnston has surrendered, that the are no more conscript agents about, that they are fr nce more, they will come out of their concealment, as anifest their real sentiments. So thoroughly " su rated" had they become by their own leaders, of the Davis and Vance dynasty, it takes them some time to ealize that "old things have passed away and al hings become new."

Sherman's Army at Haleigh-Guarding th City-Spirit of the People - Order Reigns Pursuit of Johnston-Flug-of Truce-Negotiations for Surrender.

m Our Special Correspondent. EALEIGH, N. C., April 14, 1865. Throughout yesterday, the main divisions of he grand army continued to arrive to take up position or their temporary encampments around the city Upon all the main thoroughfares leading into the city eyond on the Hillsborough Road, troops were en camped, or trying to make themselves comfortable brief rest after the rapid and wearisome march from foldshorough. The troops manifested the greatest agerness to get a view of the city and its surroundings and a crowd of officers and men could be seen throug out the day viewing the city and suburbs from the top of the capitol, which afforded a fine prospect. Officer om the various commands rode through the city, in peeting each locality, and particularly the public

uildings with much interest. Yew citizens showed themselves out of doors after btaining guards, and the assurance that themselves and property would be respected. I regret to say that, n some cases, ladies, taking advantage of their sex, and their impunity from insult upon that ground, manifested their low breeding by insulting the guards which had been sent to protect them, and used abusive and insulting language toward them. One violent young damsel, in the presence of her parent, told the guard to clear out; that she wanted no Yankee soldier on the premises, and dared them to burn her house, and do other naughty things. She wanted none of their protection. The parent looked on, but said nothing-The guards took the matter very coolly, and made no reply to the furious young woman, except to tell her

that having been sent to guard the house by the Provest Marshal, they should extend their benign protectic and is pretty well filled. The Asylum for the over her until relieved, whether she liked their con pany or not. These, however, were rare exception The large majority accepted the guards with civility and most of them treated their new protectors wit courtesy.

During the night there was a very heavy rain, an one citizens were mean enough to permit the soldier to lie upon their front steeps, or find other shelter a best they could; in consequence of which many wer vet to the skin, and some took severe colds. One of this class of ingrates, to my certain knowledge, Marshal, who informed them that unless they could treat the guards better they would be withdrawn. T nost noted Rebels were the first to apply for guards at all were treated alike, as it was not intended to dis The most perfect good order has prevaile n the city, and very few complaints have been made a he Provest Marchal's office. Stragglers or "Bun ners," however, found their way into the outskirts and plundered and committed their customary acts utrage at distances of five or six miles from town.

Brevet Brig -Gen. I. N. Stiles has been appoint Post Commandant, with his brigade, the First of th First Division, as Provest-Guard. He has his head marters in the capitol. Col. Warner of the 180th Ohio . L. is Acting Provost-Marshal, with his office in the ugitive Governor's room in the capital. Speaking he Governor, it is stated that he vamosed two days b ore the order of Gen. Sherman reached town. Had be nown of the existence of this order extending prote tion to him and all the agents of the State Governmen is asserted that he would not have run away. icked flee when no man pursueth." Vance, only five days ago, made a violent war harangue to the troop at Smithfield, playing the demagogue and deceiver, to t great disgust of the soldiers and others who heard him His chief satellites skedaddied with him, and they have not been heard of since.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Citizens who saw the army of Gen. Johnston retreat ng through this town day before yesterday, say that they exhibited a most haggard ragged, dirty, woo egone and dispirited sight. They acted like mer beroughly discouraged and disgusted with war. They ere, however, kept under strict discipline, and obevseir commanders with the alacrity of good solut-They have great respect for and confidence in Gen shuston. Well-informed citizens here believe, from their knowledge of Gen. Johnston's character and ant edents, that he will not continue the contest longer ow that it is hopeless to do so, and that his prudence amanity and good Jadgment will lend him to fello ee s example and surrender.

Mr. Holder, the well-known Peace and Union cand! te at the late Gubernational election, remarked t e to-day, in reply to my question as to what kind of ann Gen. Johnston was, "He is a high-toned and h ne geutleman. Sir; and, depend upon it, he will no ifice the lives of his men and see the country deted by continuing a fruitless struggle.

The envalry of Kilpatrick, as seen as the infantry h irly become installed in the city, pushed on in pursu of the Rebel cavairy of Wheeler and Hampton, whi ens covering Johnston's rear on the Hillsbor

CAPTURE OF A PORTION OF A WAGON-TRAIN. To-day we lost some 20 wagons belonging to the su dy-train of the Twenty-third Corps, wh aken while coming up on the Smithfield Road by party of Rebel cavalry wearing Union uniforms, as arned off upon a road where 16 of the teams were un sitched and extried off-the wagons being left standing in the road.

A FLAG OF TRUCK FROM CEN. JOHNSTON-THE LIGHT

RREARING!
SATURDAY, April 15, 1865.—Late last evening urier from Gen. Kilpatrick arrived at the headquar ers of Gen. Sherman, bringing an important messag om Gen. Johnston-understood to be nothing han a request from the commander of the Rebel arm to have an armistice, and a conference with Gen. She nan, with reference to a surrender of his command and asking what terms would be granted.

The army was already under orders to move; b after a portion of the Corps had broken camp and be gun to move they were suddenly ordered back again heavy rain which set in early in the morning was mong the troops, which explained the mystery. Gen Sherman was never known to pause in his march fo ain or muddy roads.

Gen. Sherman dispatched Col. McCoy of his star with a letter in answer to Gen. Johnston. What it realso contents were is not yet known; but it was re ported to be an offer to receive the surrender of th army of Gen. Johnston upon substantially the sam rms as those accorded by Gen, Grant to Gen, Lee, There has been the greatest eagerness among office

and troops to understand the nature of negotiation going on; but they are in safe hands; and a genera celling pervades the entire army that fighting is over and peace, lasting and glorious, about to dawn ! Glor o God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to mer I sten to close, in hope of finding an opportunity t end this dispatch. The telegraph is in working order Beaufort, which puts the military authorities within 24 hours reach of Fortress Monroe and Washington, The railroad will be in running order to Goldsboroug y Sunday, or Monday at farthest.

Hopefully yours, Waiting for Negotiations - Religiou Bervices on the 10th - Johnston to Surrender.

'rom Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15, 1865. The whole army has waited, with eviden mpatience but with high hopes all day for the return of the flag of truce from Durham's Station, another fine ection by Gen. Johnston upon the ultimatum of Gen. therman. The different commanders have been request consultation at headquarters, and are particuarly at a loss to account for the delay. It is only twenty-six miles to Durham's Station, the point at which the flag of truce was received, and the delay to her from the Robel commander excites distrust that some de ception may be intended, for the purposes of delay, to nable the Rebel army the better to And yet, the well-known character of Joseph E. John ston for honor and straightforward dealing in such mat ters forbids the idea that he would resort to such a rus at such a time, for such purposes,

SUNDAY, April 16-p. m.-Aft or most of the church ave been open, and services held during the day. nest cases the regular ministers have officiated. Officers in large numbers and privates in the army have attended - the Episcopal church of the Rev. Dr Mason, the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal church having had the largest congregations. Very few elities have attended. Dr. Mason omitted the prayer for the President of the United States hid down in the books The Baptist minister refused to read a notice that a haplain of the army would preach in the evening his own house, permission having been granted by the trustees. The Methodist minister made no reference in his sermon to the war, but preached a stereotyped doctrinal discourse, which, though well enough in ea dinary times, seemed to do as little good as whistling dge to a milestone, and under such "evangelical Secretary Stanton:

preaching," all forms of social and political knaver ave grown and flourished, treason has conspired, ed-handed murder has stalked through our or and. He did pray for peace.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The colored people hold their meetings in the after oon, and at the Haptist Church they had a "refreshing season." There was the shout of a king in the camp and unmistakable rejoicing at the arrival of the day of

Gen, Sherman visited the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and stopped while passing to see the inmates, the youth ful portion of whom were out enjoying a promenade in the grassy lawn in front. Seen a crowd gathered around him, and on being informed that it was Gen Sherman, they took off their hats and saluted bim in the nost respectful manner. The General conversed with them in their own sign language, and became evidently deeply interested in the mute but intelligent circle which had gathered around him. The soldiers ab appeared to enjoy the occasion greatly.

Trespay, 6 p. m.—An order has just been issued from Department headquarters by Gen. Schofield for the Twenty-third Corps to move early in the morning This order seems to indicate that there is either an un favorable termination of the flag of truce, or that, fail ng to hear from it, the troops are ordered to march to Hayward, on Cape Fear River, as a precautionary

LATER.-The order is countermanded. Gen. John aton bas replied to the letter of Gen. Sherman, asking personal interview with him to confer together. N terms of surrender have been fixed, but a conf imply asked to discuss them. Gen. Saerman and staff no one else-it is now stated, will proceed to the front at 8 o'clock in the morning, by train, to have an inte view with Johnston. The delay to obtain a response t en. Sherman's letter is reported, probably without any foundation in truth, to the necidental omission by Ge-Kiloatrick to send Gen. Sherman's letter with his own and that the whole correspondence was thus interrupted for nearly two days.

The news that Johnston has at last been heard from and that Gen. Sherman is really going out to receiv the surrender of the whole Rebel army-as the soldier. will have it-we always settle these little matters for the Generals in advance—has sent another thrill of joy through the Army, as the intelligence files through arrounding camps. To-morrow, it is believed, the trains will come through and give us mail facilities with the rear, and the ontside world once more. springs eternal in the human breast."

Appalling News from Washington - Beception of the Intelligence of the Murder of the President and Attempted Assassination of the Secretary of State and the Younger Seward.

EALEIGH, N. C., April 17, 1863. Gen. Sherman and staff left the Central Depot at so'clock this morning, with an engine and o cars, for Durham Station, to meet Gen, Johnston cone but his staff accompanied him.

The train which here Gen. Sherman to the front t ceive the surrender of Johnston's army had bec one less than an hour, when the telegraph flashed to en. Howard's headquarters the horrible and astound news of the assassination of the President of the nited States, and the fatal wounding of Mr. Seward and his son. For the greater part of the forenoon, the freadful tidings were suppressed, and only known to a few persons immediately about headquarters; but by degrees it began to circulate in whispers through the town, and though generally disbelieved, created profound feeling of horror and alarm. A courier was mmediately dispatched with the news to Gen. Sherman, who had already arrived at Durham Station, and was in conference with Johnston when the messenger ar rived. Officers hurried into town from the camps to arn the facts, or to verify the report. It was to drendful to be believed. Crowds of officers and soldier net and discussed in suppressed breath the probabili ties of its truth, and it was not until noon that the re port could be traced to a mustworthy egraph operator and officers at Gen. Howard's endouarters, fearing the effect of the news upo the soldiers, kept it quiet. A feeling of awit suspense, of horrible foreboding, spread over city od camps. Officers met and passed in silence, by stragglers or in want of protection, arcely daring to break the dreadful secret to each dier. Universal gloom settled like a pall over the hope to be able to announce, in a few days, that and camps. Officers met and passed in silence cargely during to break the dreadful secret to each Il minds appailed by the dreadful news of this triple mur Schofield's hendquarters and other place I have seen officers and men in tears, as if mourning for the loss of a father or beloved friend. A sorrow

like that which fell upon Egypt when the angel o death smote the first born broods over all minds. Others with elenched fists and firm-set teeth were calling for vengeance upon the whole race of traitors, from Jos Davis down. A people who could conceive of sur ranscendent wickedness, and every one who can pologise for or excuse it, say they, ought to be blott

rom the face of the earth The whole carrent of feeling in the army has been hanged by this crowning act of villainy-this fina tiendish stab at the nation's life. Brave and noble met who but yesterday were reading the God-like plea o Mr. Beecher for pardon and conciliation for the Rebels. and were half consenting to a general amnesty to th bad men who have bathed the land in blood, and brough so much woe upon us, to day ery with trumpet tongu r justice. Gen. Johnston on hearing the news de lared it was the heaviest blow which has ever faller upon the Confederacy. He appeared very muc troubled by the intelligence.

Among intelligent officers this is regarded as only the beginning of a reign of terror which has been long naturing—the opening of a bloody drams to be enacte by hired assassins, in obedience to a deeply-laid con spiracy. That now, beaten in the open field, honorabl tefeated in war, they intend to adopt the assassin's la resort; and that our chief public men, and even ou generals, are marked as victims of the bullet or the knife. This is the natural fruit of rebellion-the ap pendix to the May mob and the firing of New-York

The officers and soldiers everywhere speak in term of the highest admiration of the great and good ma who has fallen. He seems to have been spared by kind Providence to witness the fruit of his long a wearisome labors for the salvation of his country, an hen, has mingled his blood with the thousands who have fallen in the struggle, in a manner to show to the world as no other event could teach, the needish spirit which has animated these enemies of liberty, of the ountry, and of mankind. I hear nothing but words of the most affectionate enlogy of the departed Presi dent, and earnest prayers ascend from many thousan carts that God would disappoint the assassins, an et spare the precions lives of Mr. Seward and his

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PRESERVE THE PEACE. APRIL 18 .- Fearing some outbreak when the troops should be made acquainted with the facts of this horn ble patricide, Gen. Stiles, the Commandant of this city doubled all the guards last night, and took every precaution to forestall riotous or disorderly demonstrati

GEN, SHERMAN'S ORDER ANNOUNCING THE SAD EVENT The Progress of this city contains the following order from Gen. Sherman, following the announcement from

Major Gen. Sheiman. President Lincoln was murdered about 10 o'clock last night in his private box at Fer's Theater, in this city by an assessin who shot him in the head with a pixel ball. About the same hour Mr. Seward's house was entered by nother assaudin, who stabled the Secretary in several places, but is thought he may possibly report, but his zen. Fred.

sin, who stabled the Secretary in saveral places, but it is thought he may possibly recover, but his sen. Fredi may possibly due of wounds recoved from the assazzin. The assazzin of the President leaped from the bex brandishing a dagger, seclaiming, Sic sensor tyransis, and that Virginia was revenged. Mr. Lincoln fell senseless from his sent, and continued in that state until 7.02 this morning, at which time he breathed his last. Vice-President Johnson now becomes President and will take the oath of office and assume the duties to day.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. SHEEMAN'S ORDER.

HEGRS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISHITI. IN THE FIELD, RAISHOH, April 17, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD GREEN, No. 50.—The General commanding announces, with pain and sorrow, that on the evening of the lith inst., at the theater in Washington City, his Excellency the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, was assassinated by one who uttered the State motto of Virginia. At the same time the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, whilst suffering from a broken arm, was also stabled by another murdeer in his own house, but still survives, and his son was wounded, supposed fatally.

It is believed by persons capable of judging that other high officers were designed to share the same fate. Thus it seems that cur enemy, despairing of meeting us in manly warfare, begins to resort to the assassin's tools. Your General does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that he great mass of the Confederate Army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it the legitimate consequence of Rebellion against rightful authority. We have suit errory phase which this war has assumed, and must not be prepared for it in its last and worns shape, that of secretary and generalizes; but not another become the secretary phase which this war has assumed. The first has and generalizes that one counter the hat of secretary and generalizes that one over the per that of secretary and generalizes that one to the people who seek to expend

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. Shennan, L. M. Davron, Major and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

There is much evident anxiety among the citizens on account of the changed feeling in the army, and the risis is now a most painful one, which is greatly aggrarated by the delay in the surrender of Johnston's army. hould anything go wrong now, and negotiations fail, wo to North Carolina when this army resumes its arch-wo to Rebels everywhere.

Gen. Sherman went back to Durham Station at 8 c'clock this morning to resume negotiations. There is difficulty about the surrender of the Robel army, but there are other and collateral questions on a sertiement of which Johnston insists, and which Gen. Sherman hesitates to approve. It is supposed to cover some guarantee for the lives or pardon of Jeff. Davis and the chief traitors, which it is doubtful if he obtains. I give this only as rumor-not as official. Pending negotiations there is, properly, much reticence at headquarters. I have arrangements for giving you the fullest and quickest news of the result.

The great and overshadowing calamity, however, will chill all enthusiasm over the event, and I doubt if we hear a single cheer upon the occasion from the troops.

Gen. Sherman's Rule in North Carolina.

Gen. Sherman's Rule in North Carolina.

[From The Raleigh Progress of April 18.]

Gen. Sherman came into North Carolina to save, not to destroy, and from the order of Gen. Sheems, published yesterday, our people can see that the army is commanded to respect persons and property in this State. We have heard of excesses and outrages, however, but we know that those in authority are doing all they can to suppress them and restore order. These outrages are committed by stragglers and not by foragers or organized troops, and when reported and the guilty parties can be identified they are punished. Gen. Sherman looks upon North Carolina as part and parcel of the American Union, and has already, we are informed, issued an order that those of her people who are within his lines be respected and treated as chilzens of the United States.

rule in the ciry has been not only mild but kind,

The rule in the city has been not only mild but kind, and we were assured yesterday that patrols were being regarized to preserve order and prevent maranding by ragglers in the surrounding country.

But war is terrible and the presence of large armies is tressing, under the most favorable circumstances, and hence our only relief is in that peace which can ally be restored by the restoration of the National aniority and the observance of the laws of the United tates by all the people of all the States; and to see are his it is only necessary to be down our arms and demand that protection and security that the Government cannot refuse to American citizens. When Gen. Johnston and the transpace of the men shall must refuse to American citizens. When to mist army shall have stacked arms and the coals army shall have stacked arms and the or any of their followers or adherents will urge the scattered fragments of armies in the Cotton States to make further resistance; and so the prospect that all armed resistance to the Government will cease very soon amounts simest to a certainty. And we can assert further that no and we can assert farther that no re desires this more ardenty than Gen, erman. He is not cruel nor vindictive; he will war son all men in arms against the Government whose fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms fiver he is the fiver he is th

Sherman. The house against the Government whose officer he is, but as soon as a man lays down his arms and expresses a willingness to submit to the national authority. Gen. Sherman becomes his friend. While stragglers who hand upon the army may rob and plunder persons in the country, a thing which no one regrets more than Gen. Sherr an, we know that by his order the destitute are being for from his stores, and many, left in an almost starving condition by the Confederate authorities, will be saved thereby.

But Gen. Sherman has the chief command of an immense army, and of course cannot look after every man's house and farm, or see all who have complaints to make, but Gen. Schofield, who commands the Devartment of North Carolina, and Gen. Stiles, who commands in this city, will see and hear all who have been wronged, and do all in their power to relieve them; and to those gentlemen we refer all who may be annoyed by stragglers or in went of protection.

where loved ones and We have conversed with no office in the Union army the n in the Union army that does not express are for an early peace upon the basis of nion, with the equality of the people of the two ans and a return of friendship and social and

mercial intercourse.

We hid our people be of good cheer, for the day of our chiverance is at hand.

Contemplated Rebel Raid from Canada into Vermont. BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, April 28, 1863.

Information was received here this morning that the Rebel sympathizers in Canada were preparing for another raid on the frontier towns of this State.

The Federal and State militia authorities are on the lert, and are fully prepared to repel any invasion. Guards have been placed on the steamers on Lake Champlain, and troops have been ordered to the more

exposed frontier towns. The militia of this city have been notified to be in endiness for any emergency.

The Rebels will receive a warm reception if they uld come along.

Rebels Giving Up. CUMBERLAND GAP, Thursday, April 27, 1865.

Stragglers to the number of over 100 came in esterday and were paroled. They were portions of e 25th Virginia Cavalry, 3d Tennessee Infantry, and urroughs's Virginia Battery, and the 3d, 4th, 5th and ith Kentucky Cavalry of Duke's command. They ontinue to come in singly and in squads. Cel. Dillon has received a communication to the effect that by Satarday nearly all the Rebels in this section will have sur-

Illegal Arrest-A Heavy Verdict. Boston, Friday, April 28, 1865,

A suit brought by Mr. Leonard Sturtevant, against A. H. Allen, for illegal arrest and imprisonment, which has been on trial here for some days in the apreme Court, was closed this morning, the Jury rendering a verdict in favor of Mr. Stortevant for \$32,500.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. Sturtevant was eing business in New-Orleans, and upon his arrival North was arrested and lodged in jail upon charges of disloyalty preferred against him by Mr. Allen.

Gen. Banks Assumes his Command. Careo, Thursday, April 27, 1865. Steamers from Memphis bring 150 bales of

otton for St. Louis and 716 bales for Cincinnati.
Gen. Banks assumed command of the Department of
the Gulf on the 22d.
The Memphis City Council has authorized the issue

the Gulf on the 22d.

The Memphis City Council has authorized the issue of \$25,000 worth of City Bonds to enable the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to open the road as soon as the military authorities permit.

Mr. Calvin Topliff of Darien, one of the Suervisors of Genessee County, committed suicide by